

At the last Democratic National Convention the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 208 to 41:

Resolved, That it be recommended that hereafter each State be entitled to as many delegates in future Democratic National Conventions as it has in their electoral college, and no more.

In the appointment of delegates, all the Eastern States have strictly adhered to this recommendation. Two Senatorial delegates and two contingents have been appointed by the State at large, and one delegate and one contingent appointed for each Congressional District. In case of failure of the principal the contingent attends and takes his seat.

Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, the only Southern States heard from, have disregarded this recommendation, and quite an additional number of delegates have been appointed. These delegates, although they do not increase the vote of the State, yet they increase the number of delegates, and it is contended, increase the speaking members by bringing in all the Democratic members of Congress, as well as the leading politicians and talking men of the South, and thereby delay the business. The last Democratic National Convention sat five days, when the business ought to have been completed in two. If there were only the number of delegates to which the States, under this recommendation were entitled to, the Convention might call for the ayes and noes on every important proposition, and the delegates' names would then be recorded. Each delegate, representing a State or District, would then feel the responsibility of his position. Under the present system, the vote is cast by States, and there is no record of the individual votes of the delegates. Indiana has heretofore appointed six delegates for the State at large, and three from each district. Whether she will continue to pursue this policy, or be governed by the recommendation of the National Convention, is a question for the consideration of the State Convention, which assembles on the 24th of this month. The original resolution in favor of restricting the number of delegates to the number of votes in the electoral college, was introduced by Mr. Bright. The cause of its adoption was the unnecessary and interminable debates on questions of organization and collateral issues, having a very remote connexion with the legitimate objects of the Convention. We have mentioned this subject to bring the question to the consideration of the delegates, rather than to make any suggestion as to the policy to be pursued. We hope our friends will think of it.

There seems to be some question as to how many electoral votes Indiana will be entitled to in the approaching Presidential election; whether the number will be governed by the census of 1840 or 1850. Under the former, we will have twelve votes; if under the latter, thirteen. The generally received opinion seems to be that we will only have twelve votes, for the reason that should the election of President devolve on the House of Representatives, the present House, elected under the census of 1840, will have to perform that duty. We think, however, that precedent, which we presume is founded on the law, is in opposition to this last construction. In 1832, Indiana voted under the census of 1830. It was then an important question to our State, for under the census of 1820 we were only entitled to five votes, under that of 1830, to nine. When the Democratic Convention assembled on the 8th of January, 1832, five certain electors were nominated, and four contingent electors, whose names were to be placed on the electoral ticket, in case the decision should be in favor of the right of the State to give nine votes. Such was the decision, and nine electoral votes were cast for Andrew Jackson for President. This we think must settle the question, for it is a case exactly in point. We take it therefore that Indiana in the next November election will be entitled to thirteen electoral votes, and thirteen votes in the National Convention. This being the case, the delegates to the National Convention will be chosen from the new Districts, which we trust will be formed in a few days. We have not seen this question mooted by the press, and as there has been some doubt about it, we should be glad to have it definitely settled. If there is any positive law regulating it we have not been able to find it. Our impression is, that the practice is founded on the construction of the general law on that subject, based on the opinion of Attorney General Butler, made in 1832.

#### The Hulsemann Troubles.

A dispatch from Washington states that Chevalier Hulsemann did address to the President a remonstrance against the speech of Mr. Webster at the Congressional Banquet. Mr. Hulsemann explicitly stated that, if the sentiments of Mr. Webster at that time, and the Austrian empire to rebellion, were endorsed by the President, the only alternative for the Austrian Minister would be to quit the country. The President invited Mr. Hulsemann to a confidential conversation, which was accepted. Mr. Hulsemann was then informed substantially, that the views of the Executive were expressed in the annual Message to Congress, and in the President's reply to Kossuth's address on his visit to the White House; that the Executive did not endorse the speech of Mr. Webster. With this explanation Chevalier Hulsemann expressed himself satisfied, provided he might be permitted the privilege of reducing the facts of the conversation to writing, for the information of his government. The President consented, and thus the matter stands. Meantime, Mr. Hulsemann has given Secretary Webster, officially and socially, the cut direct and avoids all occasions where there is necessity of contact.

We have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when an officer of the government, in the social circle, in a speech, or in a private conversation, must weigh his words and measure his sentences with the skill of a diplomat, lest, for fear of giving offense to some *marchand* spring of aristocracy who may happen to represent a foreign government. As a representative of the Austrian Government, Mr. Hulsemann is bound to look after its interests, and maintain its honor and dignity; but it is no part of his business to supervise the conduct of Mr. Webster. The President nor the Government were in no way responsible for Mr. Webster's private speeches nor his public speeches, if they were unofficial, and there was no necessity for Mr. Fillmore to have disavowed the declaration of Mr. Webster made in a dinner speech. What would Gen. Cass have done in a similar case? He would have directed his Secretary to prepare a nice piece of parchment, known as a passport, which, without any "noise or confusion," would have been quietly handed to the little representative of wounded royalty, and he might have gone home, and his government could have sought their own redress. The speech of Webster, it is said, has given offense to the Southern Whigs, and they have now procured the assent of Mr. Fillmore to use his name as a candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Scott, is said, retreated to Richmond, where he remained until Kossuth left; so that he stands on that question like he does on the Compromise—no committed to any policy.

We notice that a great number of counties have by Convention given an expression in favor of Joseph A. Wright, for Governor.

We have intimations that Wm. J. Brown is a candidate for that responsible station. Who'd a think it?—*Nobleville True Whig*.

Sure enough, who would believe such a silly story? The first office we ever held was Coroner, and from that small beginning, we have gradually risen to our present position as Editor of the Indiana State Sentinel, where we enjoy the glorious privilege of abusing everybody. We are not now going to come down and be Governor, when everybody may abuse us with impunity. Neither the honors nor the emoluments would be any temptations.

Expressly for the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.  
BY THE O'BRIEN LINE.

From New York.

New York, Jan. 28, 8 P. M.

Hungarian committee have prepared bonds, under national laws, for sums of \$1 to \$100, payable upon establishment of republic of Hungary.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 8 P. M.

Rumor of a duel at Baltimore threatened between Gov. Johnston and Senator Cooper, probably arising from quarrels between Johnston and Daniels, at Richmond, amicably settled.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 8 P. M.

Doct. Owen, nominated by Democratic caucus for Treasurer of Maryland.

False telegraphic reports of America's arrival, sent South, strongly condemned by the press of New Orleans.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—Cass presented Detroit resolutions for interposition of Government to effect the release of Smith O'Brien, with a powerful and impressive speech. Berrien, Butler, and Hale participated.

House.—Mexican indemnity bill debated in committee of the whole.

Disney made some severe remarks upon the course of Webster in the matter.

Hamilton Hibbs and M. C. Garber met in the street to-day and Garber spit in Hibbs's face. A fight ensued, in which Hibbs was injured in three places, and was then taken away by Dr. Goldman. Dr. Holcombe reports that one of the wounds penetrated the chest on the right side, and his recovery is doubtful.

On last Saturday evening, at the Kossuth meeting, Garber and Hibbs were indicted in the reception committee. Yesterday Hibbs came out in a yard, withdrawing from the committee, stating that he preferred being associated with a Negro rather than with Garber. This is probably the immediate cause of the affray, and Garber is most probably mortally wounded. Great excitement prevails.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 8 P. M.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Clark presented a resolution for abolishing spy-rat and flogging in the Navy.

Mr. Bradford presented a bill of amendment to judicial system.

House.—The bill appropriating \$6,000 for the relief of the Lapez prisoners was passed. The vote stood, ayes 147, noes 22. Among the latter were Campbell and Stanton of Ohio.

From Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.

The Pittsburgh Gazette has been authorized to deny the statement that the Sublime Porte protested against the return of Kossuth to England when the United States demanded his liberation. The Sultan did not demand his liberation, but his return to England.

The Sultan declared he would protect Kossuth against his enemies, so long as he remained in his dominions, and that when he left Turkey he should be free to go wherever he pleased.

Hon. Harmon Douay, Ex-Member of Congress, more recently President of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, died this morning of a lingering disease, contracted in Philadelphia last summer, while on the business of the Railroad.

Kossuth spends Sunday next in Cleveland.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 8 P. M.

Supreme Court has decided that Valero is the Capital of the State, and that the original location was in September are legally entitled to their posts.

Political affairs unsettled. There will probably be two Legislatures.

Placer diggings yielding abundantly since the rain. Oregon sailed from San Francisco on New Year's day.

A land slide, December 28, at Clark's Point, San Francisco, destroyed a number of iron warehouses, used by the government for storing bonded goods. Contents, 3,000 tons, ruined.

Oregon Legislature still divided as to how government should hold separate sessions at Salem and Oregon City.

British brig Georgian wrecked on Queen Charlotte's Island. Crew and twenty-four American passengers captured by Indians.

The Collector had despatched a force to their residence.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco 24th Dec. Heavy rains interrupted communications with the mines. Little gold coming down.

Whaler Sargasso has been in higher latitudes than any previous navigator.

Since the rain miners taking \$10 to \$15 per day in ravines untouched before.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 8 P. M.

House.—Occupied with debate on resolution to allow clerks to certain committees. Finally referred to committee on accounts.

Bills reported to grant Whitney funds to construct a canal at a mouth of the river, and to improve Western rivers, were referred to the committee of the whole.

No other business of importance. Adjourned till Monday.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.

LOSS OF THE DEWITT CLINTON—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY!

The steamboat De Witt Clinton, from New Orleans, and bound for New York, struck against a snag eight miles below this city, on Sunday, 23rd inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and sunk in about two minutes after striking, in fifteen feet water.

All on board except one freeman and the officers were lost. The books and papers were saved. A number lost is estimated at 1000. The boat and cargo is a total loss, both of which were insured at Pittsburgh.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT—LATER FROM EUROPE.

Humboldt arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning. She encountered tremendous gales, and damaged rigging. She put in to repair, and left harbor on the 14th and comes on same evening, with 35 passengers, and all cargo of valuable goods, and leaves for New York this afternoon.

On the 19th, 50 deg. 30 min. saw a large steamer bound east.

Corn market very firm and advancing. Barley is high, and new wheat is scarce. Last week's advance in floating cargoes of wheat and corn held at an advance of 6d. to 1s. American flour held at 1s. higher. Trade in manufacturing districts healthy. At Liverpool all demands. Cotton—sales of 12th, 7,000 bales; 13th, about 5,000 for export.

Parliament opens on 12th of February by the Queen in person. Present Cabinet will face difficulties with further modification. Chrysalis Palace cleared of the contents of the French Embassy. The French Embassy being made throughout England for widows and orphans of those lost by the Amazon.

The London News states in reference to the Promethean affair, the British Government will express to the Cabinet of Washington in frank and many terms their regret at what has occurred, and testify in a marked manner their disapprobation of the conduct of the officers of the Prometheus. No doubt therefore that the matter will be amicably adjusted. President of the French has issued a decree dissolving National Guards throughout, but are to be re-organized, when the government may deem it necessary.

Thirty six firms engaged in Engine building have suspended business in consequence of a strike of operatives. Ten thousand men are thrown out of employment.

London Times says Cabinet will survive session. It is expected that Napoleon will shortly declare himself Emperor. Such a step cannot avoid to his despotism power. The Queen gave £150 in relation of Amazon sufferers. \$50,000 will probably be raised.

Consul Craskey addressed a letter to the Mayor of New York, urging contributions for same object.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Berrien, about to leave the city, was excused from serving on special committee on Florida election case.

Mr. Miller presented petitions from silk manufacturers, asking relief from the ruin of the silk industry.

Mr. Stockton presented resolutions of New Jersey Legislature favoring Kossuth's doctrine of intervention, and commenced a speech in opposition to them.



## GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

We find the following letter from Pittsburgh in the *Cleveland True Democrat* of Tuesday morning. Our readers will thank us for giving them this letter:

I have seen and conversed with the Magyar, and I hope you will allow me to tell you how he impressed me, and what I think of him.

No portrait, which I have noticed, give the faintest idea of the man. He is much smaller than I supposed him to be; less robust; more care worn. Every feature in his face tells of anxiety. Every tone of his voice reminds you of sorrow. I think, meet him where you might you would say, that his body had been racked both by disease and trouble.

The prominent qualities of the man are earnestness and simplicity. He tells his story as a child would repeat its last tale of wonderment. His language and look, the tone of his voice, the deep and quick eloquence of his expressive eyes, are all in harmony, and you feel that you are in the presence of an honest man. His speech is that of a foreigner; it requires close attention to understand him; but you listen, afraid lest he should pause, and anxious only that he would talk on. No matter with whom he may be—scholar or laborer—with divine or statesman—with women or with children—he appears, and is the simple, honest man; honorable in heart, forgetful of self, and bold only because he would bless his country and his race. He all he gives, and gives freely to the cause.

#### Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—Monday, Jan. 26.—The following bills were passed:

To divide the State into Congressional Districts—ayes 27, noes 9.

To regulate the issuing of fee bills from the circuit court—ayes 36, noes 6.

A joint resolution of the House to secure a site for a National Army at Evansville, on the Ohio river—ayes 37, noes 7.

Tuesday, 27th.—A joint resolution asking from the general government an appropriation for a canal around the Falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side, was passed—ayes 36, noes 4.

The afternoon was occupied in debating the temperance bill.

Wednesday 28th.—The forenoon was taken up by reports from committees, and the afternoon mostly occupied in discussing the grand jury bill.

Thursday, 29th.—Nearly the whole day was taken up in discussing a resolution introduced by Mr. Reid to adjourn sine die on the 8th of March.

Friday, 30th.—The files were gone through with in the forenoon. The afternoon was occupied in debating the grand jury bill.

Saturday, 31st.—The forenoon was taken up in receiving reports from committees, the introduction of bills, and debate on the grand jury bill. The Senate was not in session in the afternoon.

House.—Monday, Jan. 26.—The following bills and joint resolutions were read the third time and passed:

A bill for taking up animals going astray, or water crabs going adrift.

A bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Evansville." Passed—ayes 69, noes 12.

A bill relative to arbitration and umpiring; passed—ayes 75, noes 2.

A bill making the officers of State a council, without whose advice the Governor cannot grant pardons for criminal offenses; passed—ayes 80, noes 5.

A joint resolution asking of Government land in the Vincennes land district for the benefit of common schools; passed—ayes 75, noes 10.

Senate joint resolution relative to transferring a painting, prayer book, &c., from the State Library to the Catholic Church in this city, was rejected—ayes 58, noes 26.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.—A bill to exempt property from sale in certain cases, being a bill to exempt \$500 worth of property from sale, was rejected—ayes 43, noes 33.

A bill to provide for the speedy redemption of the outstanding Treasury notes of the State of Indiana; passed—ayes 81, noes 1.

A bill changing the time for holding the Probate Court in Dearborn county; passed—ayes 84, noes none.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.—The principal portion of this day was spent in discussing Mr. Owen's Homestead Extension bill, which exempts \$300 worth of property.

Thursday, Jan. 29.—A bill providing for the organization of the grand jury and limiting its number; passed—ayes 51, noes 40.

A bill in relation to the officers and soldiers of 1812 and of the Mexican war; passed—ayes 61, noes 24.

A bill for the organization of companies for the apprehension of horse thieves and other felonies; passed—ayes 78, noes 3.

Friday, Jan. 30.—A bill to exempt property from sale in certain cases; passed—ayes 58, noes 30.

This is Mr. Owen's Homestead bill.

A bill authorizing the issuing of executions and fee bills in the Supreme or other Courts of record or Justices of the Peace, in cases upon which no execution or fee bills has been issued for three years from the rendition of judgment, and where fees have not been collected for three or more years from the termination of the suit in which the same is taxed; passed—ayes 73, noes 7.

A bill to establish public libraries; passed—ayes 83, noes none.

A bill to repeal an act creating a school district in Marshall county; passed—ayes 82, noes 1.

Saturday, Jan. 31.—A bill for the encouragement of agriculture; and

A bill for the protection of sheep; passed.

Senate bill for dividing the State into Congressional Districts was lost for want of a Constitutional majority; ayes 41, noes 39.

#### Democratic Convention.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the State Convention the interest and the list of candidates increase. The counties have generally appointed delegates, and, if the weather is not too unfavorable, a large Convention is anticipated. The Terre Haute Railroad will be completed by that time, which will afford great facilities for the Wabash delegates to attend. The counties which have not held conventions and appointed delegates, ought to do so without delay. We presume no delegates will be admitted unless they are regularly appointed. Let us have a large Convention. A harmonious meeting of political brethren. The Whigs are gathering their clans for the conflict, and are hoping for some favorable breeze which may waft them into power.

#### Kosciusko County.

We have been permitted to publish the following resolutions of the Democratic County Convention of Kosciusko county:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Kosciusko county hereby declare their firm adherence to those cardinal principles which have ever characterized the Democratic party of the nation; to the doctrine of the universal equality of man; the right of the people of every nation to govern themselves in such manner as they may deem proper; the confining the administration of the general government within its strict constitutional limits; and to the maintenance of the reserved rights of the States; opposition to all chartered privileges and monopolies; in favor of a tariff for revenue; and opposed to works of internal improvement by the general government, unless of a purely national character.

Resolved, That we hold the Union of the States to be of incalculable value; that our future prosperity and greatness depends upon our watching with jealous care and checking in its infancy any encroachments on the equality of man; or weaken the chain of brotherhood which has heretofore existed between the sister States; and that any and all attempts to alienate one portion of the Union from the other, receives our hearty disapprobation and disavowal.

Resolved, That in order to maintain and strengthen the bonds of friendship now existing between the States, we pledge ourselves to abide by and carry out in good faith, all the compromises of the Union, believing that in the sacred preservation of the provisions of that instrument rests the welfare of this Union.

Resolved, That though we do not endorse the Fugitive Slave Law as being perfect in all its details, but as one of the Compromises of the Union, we believe it was the best law under the circumstances that could have been passed during that season of agitation. Nor do we advocate its repeal, modification, or agitation, until it is found inadequate to fulfill the requirements of its mission, or to carry out the objects designed by its framers, believing that it would be better policy to submit to its imperfections, than to risk the disastrous effects which might follow an effort for its disavowal or repeal.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the administration of the Hon. Joseph A. Wright, the present Chief Magistrate of the State; that he has by his policy justly entitled himself to the warmest gratitude of the people of this State; that he has by his conduct, his firmest friend and strongest advocate; upholding their true interests and fulfilling their best wishes.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention be, and they are hereby instructed, to exert all their efforts to elect to the office of Governor, the man who best understands the true interests of the State, and who will carry out the provisions of the Constitution, and who will cast the same for the Hon. Joseph A. Wright.

Resolved, That though we have our preference for a Democratic candidate for President in the coming campaign of 1852, we will cheerfully support any man, the decision of the National Convention, and should Cass, Douglas, Lane, Buchanan, Butler, Houston, or any other deserving Democrat, be the nominee of that Convention, we will be found with our arms on ready to march at a moment's notice to his defense.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the Hungarian exiles and their compatriots in arms; that we deeply deplore the down-trodden state of their nation, and that the noble Kossuth is well worthy to be the welcome guest of this free and enlightened country.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is the duty of the Government to lend aid in maintaining inviolate those great principles of the laws of nations, upon which the sovereignty and independence of nations rest for their security. That among those principles none are clearer than the exclusive right of every nation to manage and control its own internal affairs; and that should Russia or any other power interfere to prevent Hungary from throwing off the chains of Austrian despotism, and should again attempt a repetition of the atrocities perpetrated by Russia on Hungary, the Government of the United States, in such contingency, has a right to interfere to protect the liberty and independence of Hungary from annihilation, in such a manner as may be reconcilable with good policy, and the principles of justice and humanity.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the resolution of Congress inviting Governor Kossuth to come to America, and in future to visit the various parts of the country; that it was a national act, prompted by a noble sympathy for the cause of human liberty; that we warmly approve of the resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, inviting the noble Hungarian patriot to partake of the hospitality of our State; and that we pity the heart, and despise the understanding of those who, wrapped in the cold egoism of selfishness, refused to respond to the generous sentiment breathed by the invitation, and delayed themselves below the level of the "infidel Turk," in refusing to the glorious victim of Austrian and Russian vengeance, an asylum in "this land of the free and the home of the brave."

On motion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Warsaw Democrat, Indiana Statesman, and Indiana State Sentinel.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

DAVID RIPPY, President.

D. R. PERSHING, Secretary.

#### Kossuth in Pittsburgh.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Pittsburgh of the 30th ult., that "Kossuth addressed the Ladies' Association in the Second Presbyterian Church. The proceeds amounted to \$1,020, which was handed in for the use of the cause of Hungary. The Rev. Mr. Howard addressed Kossuth on behalf of the ladies, and presented him with a book containing all their autographs. Kossuth made a reply eloquent and pathetic. In the course of his remarks he said that he very much regretted the expense which was incurred at other places to give him a reception, and that he would much rather have taken a little bread and water and had the money otherwise appropriated—given to Hungary."

This sentiment does great honor to the heart of this noble exile, which beats warmer for his down-trodden and oppressed country than for himself.

House.—The bill extending patent to Moore & Haskell for reaping machine, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Fowler asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to what claims have been allowed and paid, or suspended, or disallowed from March 1845, to March 1849, with the names of parties and agents for said claims. Objection made. Suspension rules moved.

From Dayton.

DAYTON, Feb. 2.

The State House at Columbus, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. The papers in Senate were all destroyed. In the House most of the contents were saved. The building is supposed to have been set on fire. It is the old State House.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 8 P. M.

Lawrence Reilly was, hung in the jail-yard at Brooklyn, this morning, for murdering Golding.

Haran Knickerbocker was hung in Bullock, to-day for murdering C. Harlow, and concealed in this also in connection with a brother, now dead, and another relative.

From Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 31, 8 P. M.

The State Temperance Convention assembled yesterday, was largely attended, and resolved not to support any officer opposed to the Maine liquor law.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 8 P. M.

The mangled remains of a young German Pedlar, who disappeared on the 8th of January, were found last evening at Port Richmond. The body had been dismembered, and the remains were found in three sacks containing stones to sink them. The sacks were frozen in the ice, and were accidentally discovered by some children, playing on the ice. Andrew McBride, who recently murdered his brother in the same neighborhood, is supposed to have been concerned in this also in connection with a brother, now dead, and another relative.

The line cast being occupied with private business, we have been unable to receive our usual telegraphic reports.

Tipton County.